

MADERO'S INGRATITUDE AS CAUSE OF REVOLT

Former American Friends Say He
Forgot Fighters in Hour
of Triumph.

NO FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL

Wounded Soldiers Left to Starve
After Battle of Juarez
Last May.

CHICAGO, Mexico, April 13.—Dr. J. J. Bush, who was chief surgeon of the Madero army in the revolution against Diaz, is one of a number of Americans who were identified with that cause and are now outspoken in their opposition to President Madero. Much interest is manifested in a statement issued by Dr. Bush in which he recites some of the grievances that former Maderistas now hold against the President. He says:

"Madero is having trouble alone in holding down his turbulent ex-followers. The old Federal soldiers, against whom he fought when he was driving Diaz from Mexico, are not the ones who are causing the trouble, but the men who were enrolled under his banner at the time and who helped him drive Diaz from Mexico. There is a cause in this, or rather a number of causes. It takes two to make a quarrel and often both parties are more or less to blame, and it is so in this case. Most Americans ascribe the cause to the generally 'cussed' disposition of the men who made up Madero's insurrectionary army and a desire to ride around and get their living by looting instead of returning to the ways of peace and law. Madero tried to work out promised reforms; and this is in a measure true, but as usual there are two sides to the question and the men who are now in revolution against Madero have a 'kick' coming. There is something to be said in their behalf also."

"Madero's greatest sin has been his ingratitude to the men who fought with him, who suffered hunger and cold that he might become President of Mexico. This is best illustrated by relating a few things that happened after the battle of Juarez last May, which fight won for him the revolution. At that time a hospital for wounded insurrectionary soldiers had been maintained in El Paso for several months, and it was supported largely by donations from the people of El Paso, both Americans and Mexicans, who were nearly all very friendly to Madero and his revolutionary struggles."

"When the fight began in Juarez the small hospital became speedily filled with wounded, and when on the third day the Federal soldiers surrendered there were so many wounded that the El Paso hospital could not care for them, and two emergency hospitals were established in Juarez. There was more work than the regular military surgeons could do and doctors and nurses from El Paso went over and worked like slaves caring for the wounded. The American Red Cross Society from Washington sent \$100 to be used as a relief fund. Later the Red Cross and White Cross societies in Mexico city sent up a number of doctors and nurses, who did noble work for a few weeks, then returned to Mexico, leaving the work in the hands of the regular insurrectionary surgeons."

"There were at this time about 200 wounded in the various hospitals and naturally the expense of maintaining these hospitals was considerable."

"After the Red and White Cross societies retired, the money for current expenses was obtained from the custom house in Juarez. One day the customs collector sent for me and said that he had received orders from the city to send all moneys collected to Mexico."

"But where will we get money to feed our wounded?" I asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

"I wired Madero, stating that I must have money at once, no reply. I waited a few days and wired again, no reply. In the meantime we were running in debt at the rate of a hundred pesos a day and our creditors began to grow clamorous. Another wire no reply, and then we were out of money in debt and our creditors refused further advancement. In desperation I went to the soldiers forming the Juarez garrison and told them of our plight. They were angry and threatened to take the money from the custom house by force of arms. I then wired Madero as follows:

"Your wounded soldiers who fought for you are starving. Our credit is exhausted. Collector of Port here, on instructions from city of Mexico, refuses to pay money to maintain the soldiers. Soldiers threaten to take money by force of arms. Can you afford to have this happen and the report go out to the world?"

"I received an order for the money, the expense of the several telegrams I paid out of my pocket."

"Madero was in Juarez ten days after the fall but never visited the hospitals. The doctors and nurses who went over from El Paso and cared for the wounded never received so much as a thank you. Madero's chief was to Madero, and other men in the revolution and it was 'out of sight out of mind' with them."

"The people of El Paso, who had so generously helped him in his hour of distress, were forgotten."

"When the wounded emerged from the hospitals, broken in health and pocket, they were turned adrift to shift for themselves as best they could. Many of them made long trips to the capital, seeking pay there, and returned feeling bitter toward Madero. Several of them returned to the capital and while De la Barra was provisional President, Gustavo Madero, who had been the financial agent of the revolution, presented to the Mexican Congress a claim of 700,000 pesos, \$350,000 expenses of the revolution, which was promptly paid."

"This fact caused much unfavorable comment all over the country and made many enemies for Madero among men who had fought for him and could not collect the wages due them. One poor fellow told me that he was turned adrift in Mexico without food trying to collect the few dollars due him. He is now with Salazar's rebels, fighting against Madero. Another poor fellow was turned adrift in the battle of Juarez and is totally blind. I asked the officials to pension him. He was sent to his home to become a burden to his friends. If he has been pensioned I do not know of it."

"An official now serving under Madero said to me recently: 'I have not been to the city of Mexico because every man who has gone there came back 'sore' at Madero. Even Capt. Castillo, who was captain of Madero's bodyguard during the revolution, went to see him recently and was treated in such manner by the old chief that he is now with the rebels in Chihuahua."

"Madero may not be to blame in the matter, but the fact remains that he has in one way or another alienated the friendship of those who fought and starved for him in the recent revolution. He may have made too many promises and that he cannot fill. Be that as it may, the people of Chihuahua are against him, and he is the people of Chihuahua who were the heart of the revolution that made him President of Mexico. Besides, he has lost the friendship of the Americans."

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Threatens Suicide When Asked
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Father.

A thirteen-year-old girl stood under the window of Supreme Court Justice Platzeck's chambers in the County Court House yesterday afternoon and while she clung to an iron fence defied the court or any one else to compel her to obey Justice Platzeck's order to go home with her stepmother and her father. The efforts of the child's father, stepmother and other relatives to compel her and the child's angry cries of resistance brought a crowd of the court house.

Policeman Waitwood tried to induce the little girl to obey and finally took the child and her relatives to the station house. The girl said she would kill herself on the way if she was sent home, and she was finally sent to the Children's society. She will be arraigned in the Children's Court tomorrow morning and an effort will be made to determine how the order of Justice Platzeck can be carried out.

The child is Sarah Engler, whose father is Charles Engler, a presser, living at 1484 Eastern Packer, Brooklyn. He has been married four times and the little girl is the daughter of his third wife. His present wife had two husbands before him. The child left home recently because, she says, her stepmother beat her, and went to stay with Mrs. Annie Newman, of 167 East 16th street, a niece of the present Mrs. Engler. The Englers got a writ of habeas corpus directing Mrs. Newman to produce the child before Justice Platzeck yesterday.

Scylla Mayer, counsel for Mrs. Newman, told the court that both the child and her father had been ill treated by the present Mrs. Engler. Mrs. Mayer said that Mrs. Engler had twice been arrested for poisoning soup into her medicine and told the little girl to testify in the Harlem court that she had testified for her father to do it. The child testified that she was asleep and that her stepmother had tried to compel her to testify to something that wasn't true. Engler and his wife both testified that the child was treated kindly and the court finally decided that as Mrs. Newman had no claim on the child she could not keep her any longer. He told Engler to take the girl home.

The child ran weeping out of Justice Platzeck's chambers and her stepmother, father and brother followed her. She cried at the top of her voice and dashed from one court room to another trying to escape. Finally court officers led her out into City Hall Park, where she grasped the railing.

"Have I always loved you?" the child's stepmother asked when her father was trying to break her grasp on the fence.

"You've always beaten me and made a slave of me, that's what you've done," cried the child. "You treated me like a dog and wouldn't let me go to school. I hate you."

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In signing the measure the Governor said the following memorandum:

"The policy inaugurated in 1907 for the improvement and construction of highways has developed into a determination on the part of the people to obtain the best possible system of state-wide highway intercommunication, in order that the minimum transportation expense will be added to the product of the soil and of the factory and that the shortest space of time will be required in reaching the consumer, who is the basis of the entire industry."

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SUES BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

Rubber Hose Concern Says It's
an Organization Restraining
Trade

AND BACKING A MONOPOLY

Allegation That It Forces the
Purchase of 90 Cent Hose and
Bars a Higher Grade.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, comprising 393 members connected with all the leading fire insurance companies in the country, was sued yesterday through its treasurer, Charles J. Holman, on the ground that it is an organization in restraint of trade and is conducting a monopoly in behalf of two manufacturers of fire hose.

The plaintiff is the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, which sues an injunction against the underwriters on the ground that the organization is operating in restraint of trade by demanding that the association's label be put on every length of hose at a cost of 25 cents a label.

The complaint states that the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company was organized in 1885 and has since been manufacturing two brands of rubber and rubber cotton lined fire hose. The plaintiff has sold 8,000,000 feet of this hose and alleges that in 1908 W. E. Mallory, general agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, reported to the committee on fire prevention in New York city that these two brands of hose were superior to others and sell at a higher price than any other hose made.

The plaintiff alleges that the underwriters' association, which is composed of boards affiliated with it throughout the country and because of the companies represented by the underwriters, their wealth and the personality of the officers, is able to fix and control rates and reach the fire departments of even the smallest villages. The defendant conducts the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., at Chicago.

It is alleged that the underwriters recently sent out to the manufacturers of fire hose specifications directing the manufacturers to make up a grade of fire hose to be called the standard, which is to be passed on by the laboratories and sold for 90 cents a foot.

The plaintiff states that its hose sells for about \$1.25 a foot and that the order of the underwriters will destroy its business of making hose under the old brands and under the trademark.

The only manufacturers who have consented to the order of the underwriters are the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York and the United and Globe Manufacturing Company of Trenton.

The plaintiff claims that the underwriters are permitting the products of these two companies to be purchased by fire departments and for use in buildings throughout the country, and that because the plaintiff could not bring its high grade hose down to the standard set by the underwriters the association directed that hose furnished by the plaintiff for the Whitehall and the East River Savings Bank buildings be taken out.

The underwriters also assert the right to send their inspectors through the plants of the manufacturers and examine into the secret processes of making the hose, as a result of which the secrets might be disclosed to rivals. The underwriters claim to be able to compel the manufacturers to buy 2,000,000 labels a year, it is alleged, and the profits from the laboratories will go to the association. A test of the hose cannot be made properly by chemicals, as done in the laboratory, it is alleged, since they cannot show how long the hose will last or the commercial value of various grades of rubber.

The plaintiff claims the right to do business with all who desire to buy hose without interference from the underwriters, and alleges that unless the defendant is enjoined it will give a monopoly to two companies willing to manufacture the low priced hose demanded by the underwriters and seek to enjoy the benefit from directing that only the hose made by the two companies named be purchased by fire departments and private corporations.

Flammation Officer of Legion.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 13.—Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, was today nominated as an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Flammarion is a French astronomer and physicist, born in 1863. He is known for his work on the theory of the universe and his discovery of the "Flammarion effect."

He has received several awards and honors, including the Legion of Honor, for his contributions to science and astronomy.

Flammarion is a member of the Académie des Sciences and the Académie des Beaux-Arts. He has also been a member of the French Academy of Letters.

He has written several books on astronomy and physics, including "L'atmosphère," "La vie dans l'espace," and "L'au-delà de la physique."

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